

Under the erstwhile Scheme of central Assistance for development of infrastructural facilities in identified growth centres in 'No Industry Districts', a Growth Centre at Arrah in District Bhojpur has been sanctioned and an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has been released by the Central Government. Further Central assistance would be released based on the progress of implementation.

Under the new growth centre scheme to be implemented during the VIII Five Year Plan, Hazaribagh has been selected as one of the growth centres in Bihar.

### **Incentives to Shoe Industry**

3697. **SHRI KALKA DASS:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take effective steps to provide relief to the workers engaged in shoe industry; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government treats shoe industry as small scale industry; if so, the capital invested in this industry for this purpose;

(c) the limit of investment taken into account by the Government for classification of this industry as cottage industry, small scale industry and large scale industry;

(d) the category-wise details of incentives being given by the Government to the entrepreneurs of cottage and small scale units of this industry; and

(e) whether the Government propose to allot industrial plots to shoemakers; if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN):** (a) Normal relief available to workers engaged in other industries are also applicable to workers working in shoe industry.

(b) Shoe industry is being treated as one of the small scale industry as per Reservation policy.

Capital invested in this sector is not centrally maintained.

(c) (i) There is no fixed limit of investment for Cottage Sector. However, under the KVIC Act 'Village industry' means that any industry located a rural area which produces any goods or renders any service with or without the use of power and in which the fixed capital investment per head of an artisan or a worker does not exceed fifteen thousand rupees or such other sum as may, by notification in the Official Gazette, be specified from time to time by the Central Government.

(ii) The investment limit of small scale industry has recently been enhanced from Rs. 35 lakhs to Rs. 60 lakhs and in case the unit undertakes to export at least 30 per cent of the annual production by the end of 3rd year from the date of its commencing production the investment limit in plant and machinery shall be Rs. 75 lacs.

(iii) There is no specific limit for large scale industry towards machinery and equipment. Industrial undertaking falling above the SSI limits can be treated as medium and large scale industry.

(d) (i) For the promotion and development of village & cottage industry, the following incentives have been provided:—

(i) Provision of funds at low rate of interest;

(ii) Subsidy towards interest;

(iii) Preferential treatment for supply of raw materials;

(iv) Exemption from excise;

(v) Assistance in marketing;

(vi) Development of appropriate technology;

(vii) Purchase preference;

(viii) Liberalised patterns of assistance for SC/STs.

(ii) The Development of Small scale industries has been given high priority in the programme of Industrial Development of the country. To fulfil the various requirements of the small scale industries sector, the Government have taken a number of measures including provision of institutional support and package of incentives & concessions like concessional finance, excise benefits, marketing support through reservation of items for exclusive production, reservation items for purchase from small scale units, machinery on hire purchase, technical consultancy services, testing facilities, common facilities services, and other infrastructural facilities. Entrepreneur desirous of setting up SSI units in shoe industry can also avail of the above mentioned facilities.

(e) Allotment of industrial plots is at par with other industries.

#### Drinking Water Problem in Villages

3698. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the states having villages where there is not a single source of drinking water;

(b) the number of such other problem villages where the available water is saline in taste and contains iron element, flouride or other poisonous elements;

(c) whether the Government propose to launch any time bound special scheme for solving the problem; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The names of the

States still having 'No Source' problem villages are as under:—

Sl. No.	State	No. of 'No Source' problem villages as on 30-6-1991
1.	Assam . . . . .	87
2.	Bihar . . . . .	2
3.	Gujarat . . . . .	50
4.	Haryana . . . . .	70
5.	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	728
6.	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	662
7.	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	73
8.	Maharashtra . . . . .	52
9.	Meghalaya . . . . .	1006
10.	Nagaland . . . . .	19
11.	Orissa . . . . .	1086
12.	Punjab . . . . .	754
13.	Rajasthan . . . . .	137
14.	Tripura . . . . .	10
15.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	446
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(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government has sanctioned special allocation of Rs. 250 crores for coverage of 'No Source' problem villages within a period of two years. Safe drinking water facilities will be provided to partially covered villages/ population in rural areas within 5 years under a special crash programme to be named after Rajiv Gandhi and by using the resources under the existing Plan programmes of State Sector Minimum Needs Programme, Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme etc.